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IN RECOGNITION OF W. BROOKE YEAGER III ON HIS INDUCTION TO THE PENNSYLVANIA SPORTS HALL OF FAME

HON. MATT CARTWRIGHT

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 2019

Mr. CARTWRIGHT. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor former Northeastern Pennsylvania athlete W. Brooke Yeager. Brooke was inducted into the Luzerne County Sports Hall of Fame at their annual dinner on August 11, 2019 for his outstanding achievements in the sport of wrestling.

Each year, the Luzerne County Sports Hall of Fame honors those who have brought fame and recognition to the state of Pennsylvania through their outstanding achievements and contributions in athletic endeavors.

During his four years at E.L. Meyers High School, Brooke was a three-time Wilkes-Barre City Champion. In 1958, Brooke was named a District 2 Champion. After attending Meyers High School, Brooke continued his education and his dominance on the wrestling mat at Wyoming Seminary, where he was the 1959 National Prep School Champion. Brooke went on to study at Wilkes University, earning a Bachelor of Science degree in secondary education while also competing on the school's wrestling team. During his years at Wilkes, Brooke won the Middle Atlantic Conference Tournament and was the recipient of the Outstanding Wrestler Award in 1961. In 1964, Brooke earned second place in the Small College Nations Tournament. Following college, Brooke went on to wrestle with the New York Athletic Club Wrestling Team from 1964 to 1978, earning multiple Freestyle and Greco-Roman titles.

Not only was Brooke a superb athlete, he was also an exceptional wrestling coach. While at Luzerne County Community College, Brooke coached Joel Kislin, a National Junior College Heavyweight Champion. Brooke also served as an assistant coach from 1972 to 1978 at Wilkes College, winning the Small College National Championship in 1974.

Brooke has continued to bring his expertise to his local community. He served as a high school wrestling official for the Pennsylvania Interscholastic Athletic Association for 37 years and as an Eastern Intercollegiate Wrestling Association college official for more than 28 years. For more than 25 years, Brooke and his wife, Libby, have volunteered with the wrestling portion of the Keystone State Games. Beyond wrestling, Brooke has worked with Luzerne County Community College, teaching general biology since 1968. Additionally, for more than 20 years, Brooke was also

an adjunct faculty member at Penn State University Wilkes-Barre. In his community, Brooke served on numerous boards and is a current member of Good Shepherd Lutheran Church in Wilkes-Barre.

It is an honor to recognize Brooke on his induction to the Luzerne County Sports Hall of Fame. May his tremendous athletic career and service to the community be a source of inspiration to future athletes in Pennsylvania.

INTRODUCTION OF THE UNITED STATES COMMISSION ON AN OPEN SOCIETY WITH SECURITY ACT

HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 2019

Ms. NORTON. Madam Speaker, today, I re-introduce the United States Commission on an Open Society with Security Act, expressing an idea I began working on when the first signs of the closing of parts of our open society appeared after the Oklahoma City bombing tragedy, well before 9/11. This bill has grown more urgent as increasing varieties of security throughout the country have proliferated without any thought about their effect on common freedoms and ordinary access. The bill I introduce today would begin a systematic investigation that takes full account of the importance of maintaining our democratic traditions while responding adequately to the real and substantial threats posed by terrorism.

To be useful in accomplishing its difficult mission, the commission would be composed not only of military and security experts, but for the first time, they would be at the same table with experts from such fields as business, architecture, technology, law, city planning, art, engineering, philosophy, history, sociology and psychology. To date, questions of security often have been left almost exclusively to security and military experts. They are indispensable participants, but these experts cannot alone resolve all the new and unprecedented issues raised by terrorism in an open society. In order to strike the balance required by our democratic traditions, a diverse group needs to be working together at the same table.

For years now, before our eyes, parts of our open society have gradually been closed down because of terrorism and fear of terrorism, even when there are no alerts, without regard to their effects on privacy or on an open society. Particularly following the unprecedented 9/11 terrorist attack on our country, Americans have a right to expect additional and increased security adequate to protect citizens against this new frightening threat. However, people expect government to be committed and smart enough to undertake this awesome new responsibility without depriving them of their personal liberty. These years in our history will long be remembered by the rise of terrorism in the world and in this country. As a result, American society faces new and unprecedented challenges. We must provide ever-higher levels of security for our people and public spaces while maintaining a free and open democratic society. As yet, our country has no systematic process or strategy for meeting these challenges.

When we have been faced with unprecedented and perplexing issues in the past, we have had the good sense to investigate them deeply and to move to resolve them. Examples include the National Commission on Terrorist Attacks Upon the United States (also known as the 9-11 Commission), the Commission on the Intelligence Capabilities of the United States Regarding Weapons of Mass Destruction (also known as the Silberman Robb Commission) and the Kerner Commission following riots that swept American cities in the 1960s.

The important difference in the commission proposed by this bill is that it seeks to act before a crisis in basic freedoms gradually takes hold and becomes entrenched. Because global terrorism is likely to be long-lasting, we cannot afford to allow the proliferation of security that most often requires no advance civilian oversight or analysis of alternatives and repercussions on freedom and commerce.

With only existing tools and thinking, we have been left to muddle through, using blunt 19th century approaches, such as crude blockades and other denials of access, or risking the right to privacy using applications of the latest technology with little attention to privacy. The threat of terrorism to our democratic society is too serious to be left to ad hoc problem-solving. Such approaches are often as inadequate as they are menacing.

We can do better, but only if we recognize and then come to grips with the complexities associated with maintaining a society of free and open access in a world characterized by unprecedented terrorism. The place to begin is with a high-level presidential commission of wise men and women expert in a broad spectrum of disciplines who can help chart the new course that will be required to protect both our people and our precious democratic institutions and traditions.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE 75TH ANNIVERSARY OF NSF INTERNATIONAL

HON. DEBBIE DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 11, 2019

Mrs. DINGELL. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the 75th anniversary of NSF International. The organization's wide impact on global public health is worthy of commendation.

The National Sanitation Foundation (NSF) was created in 1944 at the University of Michigan's School of Public Health. At the time, poor sanitation guidelines jeopardized the health of American diners, and the risk of foodborne illness continually grew. The newly-established NSF quickly set out to develop science-based hygiene and sanitation standards for commercial foodservice equipment to combat the prevalence of foodborne illness. The transparent, consensus-based process used to develop the NSF's first sanitation standard is the process that is still used to develop all the organization's public health and safety standards today.

For the past 75 years, NSF has been working diligently to anticipate, recognize, and control potential human health hazards to improve all human health. To reflect their expanded